



## DAILY RECORD-UNION

MONDAY.....NOVEMBER 3, 1890

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Sheet on Saturdays, and  
THE SUNDAY UNION,  
Published every Sunday morning, making a  
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For six months.....3 00  
For three months.....1 50  
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THE WEEKLY UNION per year.....\$1 50  
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THE RECORD UNION, SUNDAY UNION and  
WEEKLY UNION are the only papers on the  
Coast, outside of San Francisco, that receive  
the full Associated Press dispatches from all  
parts of the world. Outside of San Francisco,  
they have no competitors either in influence or  
home and general circulation throughout the  
State.

San Francisco Agencies.

This paper is for sale at the following places:  
L. P. Fisher's, room 21, Merchants' Exchange,  
California Street; the principal New York  
and Boston Agents; and Pedro Ferreira,  
also, for sale on all Trains leaving and  
arriving in Sacramento.

Weather Forecasts.  
Forecasr 8:30 A.M. Monday—Fair weather;  
nearly stationary temperature; frost; winds  
from the North and Northwest; Northern Cali-  
fornia and Eastern portions of Northern Cali-  
fornia.

BRAZIL AND DOM PEDRO.

The dispatches say that Dom Pedro is  
about to ask leave of the Brazilian repub-  
lic to return to that country to pass the  
remainder of his days as a private citizen.  
The question is asked by some of our con-  
temporaries whether a republic can afford  
to grant such a request made by a former  
monarch, and whether, in such a case as this  
of Dom Pedro's, the Brazilian Government  
would do a politic thing by admitting  
him to the country.

Unquestionably it will be both safe and  
wise for the new republic to grant the aged  
Emperor's petition if it has been made,  
which we are inclined to doubt. It is true  
that there are elements in Brazil not  
friendly to the present form of govern-  
ment, and which would conspire to its  
overthrow on slight pretexts. It is also  
true that the presence of the old Emperor  
would tend to influence them that direc-  
tion. But the republic is equal to all  
such influences, and it can demonstrate its  
confidence in its own strength in no better  
way than by saying to the ex-Emperor,  
"Come home and pass your last days with  
us."

If Dom Pedro should return, he would,  
of course, do so under a pledge to engage  
in no revolutionary movements, and not to  
convene any; in other words, he  
would pledge himself not to abuse the  
privilege granted. He is a man of un-  
wavering fidelity to trust reposed in him.  
He would suffer death rather than betray  
a trust or make breach of a confidence.  
He could, therefore, be admitted as a  
friend in perfect trust that he would not  
prove untrue. His admission would say  
to all the world that Brazil, as a republic,  
is not the enemy of the man, but of the  
title he wore and all it represents in polit-  
ical life. It would be a splendid example  
of the capacity of the Brazilians for self-  
government and of their ability to main-  
tain a republic. The elements antagonistic  
to the Government would be also-  
utely weaker with Dom Pedro at home  
and refusing to be a party to their schemes  
than with Dom Pedro abroad as an exile.

RAPID FIRE GUNS.

The recent tests of the four-inch rapid-  
fire guns at Annapolis were so successful  
that it is now deemed certain that this class  
of ordnance will fill a very much larger  
place in our naval armaments. They are  
now revolutionaries, and not to be  
contemned any; in other words, they  
will prove useful in the ability to use  
them against the attack of torpedo boats.  
Hitherto the safety of the torpedo boat  
resided not more in its low position in the  
water and in its speed of withdrawal, than  
in the inability to train heavy guns against  
it in time to do an effective work. To  
meet the necessity the torpedo boat cre-  
ated, inventors have been at work for  
some years, and no less than ten different  
kinds of light rapid fire guns have been  
tested by the Government gunners and  
naval engineers, and several have been  
adopted by the Government.

In Italy, France and Chile, types of  
this style of gun have been adopted. The  
rapid fire gun just tested weighed one and a  
half tons. Its projectile is one of thirty-  
six pounds, and in throwing it twelve and a half pounds of prismatic powder are used.  
This gives the shot at the muzzle an initial  
velocity of 1,300 feet a second. The  
penetration at the muzzle is seven  
inches, and it can be fired no less than six  
times a minute with accuracy. Such a  
weapon, well manned, will make the work  
of torpedo boat crews vastly more perilous.

It will now be in order to expect in-  
ventive genius to develop torpedo boats  
equal to withstanding the defensive as-  
saults of the new weapons. So it is, that  
in the art of war, every step to improve  
the machinery of death and make it more  
serviceable is father to another step to re-  
sist the advance, and thus it comes about  
that naval science and the art of killing  
human beings—which is General Grant's  
definition of war—progresses.

THE QUORUM QUESTION.

The quorum question has not lost its  
interest. It continues to be a leading topic  
of debate in the reviews, magazines and  
newspapers. We must conclude that it  
stirred the national heart very thoroughly  
and moved the people deeply, else the  
continued debate would not confront us.  
The latest contribution to the literature of  
the subject is from the pen of Representative  
Daboll of Pennsylvania, contributed to the  
North American Review. In the  
course of his paper he thus compresses the  
subject into a single paragraph that is  
at once vigorous and convincing:

"In holding sessions preceding, the  
House of Representatives, the members  
will act consonant sense above, form, and  
it will be a body truly representative  
of the people, and the House will be  
considering that the 'quorum to do business,'  
which the Constitution defines as 'a majority'  
of the whole number of members, is  
discovered by a yeas-and-nay vote. Theo-  
retically, there are members who did not  
vote, and the result of the vote will be  
inevitably by silence could block legislation.  
The absurdity of such a theory is now manifest.

BERCHAM'S pills act like magic on a  
weak stomach.

## CALIFORNIA THE BEST.

WHAT A SACRAMENTAN SAW IN  
CANADA AND THE EAST.

Prosperity Everywhere in the United  
States, But Hard Times With  
Canadian Producers.

It involves the right of members to do by neg-  
lect, what they cannot do by performance of  
duty. It means a government of the minority  
and a majority of the majority. A member  
must be present to call "no quorum,"  
but must be regarded as absent when a quorum  
is present. The House abolished by saying that  
actual presence and negative action were  
equivalent to a majority. This is a political impos-  
sible, and by establishing the rule that a mem-  
ber present within view of the Speaker and  
clerk present, or the public, may be counted as  
his constituents sent him to the House, viz., to do  
business, and must be counted to make a quorum.

COLONEL MARKHAM'S CANDIDACY.

The rapidity with which Colonel Markham is augmenting his strength in the  
State is remarkable. No candidate for  
Governor in many years has received such  
ovations from the people. It has been said  
that Mr. Markham has a happy fac-  
tory of making friends, and this is better  
than the art of the orator in a campaign  
that is so personal, and in which the issues  
are so few. Sacramento county can be  
depended upon to give Mr. Markham a  
majority, and the indications are that it  
will reflect his triumph. He will go into  
the gubernatorial chair absolutely a  
free man, rewarded to reward no one,  
to punish none, and under no circum-  
stances a candidate for re-election. This  
will leave him so free-handed that his ad-  
ministration will be wholly exempt from  
influences that so often tie the hands of the  
Executive and make its acts hinge upon  
pledges and ambitions.

NEWFOUNDLAND'S OFFER.

The local government of Newfoundland  
has sent a Commissioner to the United  
States to make us a fisheries proposition.  
The New York Commercial Bulletin thus  
summarizes the proposition:

American fishermen are to have the pri-  
eracy of the fisheries, now owned by  
Newfoundland, on the same terms as New-  
foundland fishermen, and the privilege of trad-  
ing with Newfoundland, with the same  
customs duties as are imposed upon  
Newfoundland similarly employed, also  
the right of the owner to fish where he pleases.

Manitoba is a very poor fruit country,  
except that excellent apples are produced in  
the larger cities the people eat California  
fruit.

Passing through Wisconsin, Mr. Croly  
found that the wheat stands were pre-  
pared to meet the demand of the  
Newfoundland fishermen, and the privilege of trad-  
ing with Newfoundland, with the same  
customs duties as are imposed upon  
Newfoundland similarly employed, also  
the right of the owner to fish where he pleases.

It is probable that American fishermen  
will urge the acceptance of this plan of  
admission, since it will give them free  
access to Newfoundland, and conserve the  
volume of their catch and return of fish.  
But how will the Canadians view the  
scheme, which is one of reciprocal char-  
acter? It certainly is opposed to their  
fishery interests. They can, therefore, be  
relied upon, in all probability, to demand of  
Newfoundland the withdrawal of the  
proposal.

KEEP CALIFORNIA REPUBLICAN.

Republicans should remember that  
while the State campaign does not present  
local issues, outside of questions of State  
economy, it is of first importance that  
California be kept in the Republican column  
for national reasons. The next general  
election will be one in which a Presi-  
dent will be chosen. To turn the State over  
to the Democracy this year will, therefore,  
give the latter party a leverage in 1892 that  
cannot be afforded by the Republicans of California.

Under Republican administration the  
country has made its greatest progress and  
attained the highest plane of prosperity it  
has ever reached. It is therefore essential  
that California be taken out of the list of  
uncertain States, and confirmed at this  
election as approving and upholding the  
policy of the party of progressive ideas,  
and as opposed to the party of obstruction  
and retrogression.

At the recent Prison Congress a paper  
was read that very neatly and completely  
disposes of the assertion that education is  
not a deterrent of crime. It had been  
shown as a basis for the assertion that  
education does not diminish crime, that  
statistics prove that 70 per cent. of convicts  
can read and write; therefore, it was  
reasoned, the tendency of common school  
education is not to lessen the numbers of  
the criminal class. The paper in question,  
we regret being unable to give the name  
of its author, points out in this argument  
a fatal error. That is, that it does not  
take into account the statistics of illiteracy.  
The general government pays  
enormous salaries to railroads, and in the  
last twenty years the Government indebted-  
ness has grown from \$30,000,000 to \$300,  
000,000. There is not, says Mr. Croly, a town  
of 5,000 inhabitants in the province of  
Ontario that does not have a schoolhouse.  
On the other hand, the great corporations,  
railroads, manufacturers, etc., are pro-  
tected, but under a system that places none  
of the burden upon the shoulders of foreign  
traders. In order to build up and  
expand the country, the Government must  
allow foreign traders a bonus given by  
the government to the railroads, and the latter  
must be given a bonus by communities,  
free sites for buildings and an ex-  
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The credit system prevails in Canada,  
and its ill effects are apparent on every  
hand. There is very little money in circu-  
lation. The manufacturers and dealers  
take the names of the farms and  
businesses of the farmers, and charge  
them for goods, but the farmer must also give  
a chattel mortgage. The people of Wood-  
stock, who were induced to come there by  
the railroads, will be compelled to pay  
their debts in cash, and the railroads will  
charge them interest on their debts.

To show the difference between the  
wages paid in free trade Canada and this  
country, Mr. Croly quotes a nephew  
of his, a carriage-worker in Santa Cruz,  
one of the best skilled workmen in his line.  
He received 25 cents a day more than the  
average workman, and his best wages were  
\$1.50 a day. Here the same class of skilled  
labor would receive 25 cents a day.  
There tailors receive \$1.25 per day  
(women 50 cents), while here tailors are  
paid from \$3 to \$4, and yet the comforts  
and necessities of life are as cheap here as  
there.

The credit system is a stimulant for  
crime, and that therefore it should  
be abandoned in favor of ignorance? Cer-  
tainly not. But the statistics do show,  
that while out of a population of given  
numbers 95 per cent. can read and write,  
and 70 per cent. of the criminal class come  
from such populations, the figures also  
prove that 30 per cent. of the criminal  
class spring from the five per cent. that  
are illiterate. Suppose there were none in all the  
land who could be classed as illiterate,  
then all crime would be represented by  
those classified as educated. Would that,  
however, prove that education is a stimulant  
for crime, and that therefore it should  
be abandoned in favor of ignorance?

Notwithstanding all the aid and encour-  
agement given to manufacturing in Canada,  
the factories do not produce goods of equal  
value to those of the United States, and  
therefore the market value of Canadian  
products is lower than that of American  
products.

Notwithstanding all the aid and encour-  
agement given to agriculture in Canada,  
the farms do not produce goods of equal  
value to those of the United States, and  
therefore the market value of Canadian  
products is lower than that of American  
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Notwithstanding all the aid and encour-  
agement given to commerce in Canada,  
the trade does not produce goods of equal  
value to those of the United States, and  
therefore the market value of Canadian  
products is lower than that of American  
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Notwithstanding all the aid and encour-  
agement given to labor in Canada, the  
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railroads do not produce goods of equal  
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therefore the market value of Canadian  
products is lower than that of American  
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Notwithstanding all the aid and encour-  
agement given to steamship lines in Canada,  
the steamship lines do not produce goods of equal  
value to those of the United States, and  
therefore the market value of Canadian  
products is lower than that of American  
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Notwithstanding all the aid and encour-  
agement given to telegraphs in Canada,  
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## THE OUTLAWS' RETREAT.

## THE STRONGHOLD OF DORSEY AND SHINN IS INSPECTED.

An ideal "Robbers' Roost"—More Evidence of Nelson's Innocence—A Victim of Circumstantial Evidence.

The startling statements contained in the confession of Shinn, the outlaw, published in yesterday's SUNDAY UNION, was the main topic of conversation about the streets and hotels yesterday, and the general opinion was reached that Dorsey and Shinn deservedly belong the championship belt for being the boldest and most audacious desperados "that ever cut a throat or stopped a stage."

Great praise is justly awarded to Detective J. B. Hume for his achievement.

The revelations were simply astounding.

Much sympathy was expressed in behalf of young George Nelson, the unfortunate individual who was arrested, convicted and sent to the Penitentiary for ten years for a robbery which he never committed—a robbery which was committed by Dorsey and Shinn.

Nelson has now served about a year of his time at Folsom. This is without doubt one of the most remarkable cases of mistaken identity ever heard of in this part of the country. Thomas Davis, formerly of the Outlaws, and now a citizen, was taking an Eastern friend, John Cowrie, for a drive through the Haggan ranch. They had gone about forty rods beyond the ranch on the south side of the Haggan roadway between the long bridge (not then in use), and the heavy timber and undergrowth of the river bottom, when a man stepped suddenly out of the brush, and levelling a pistol, Davis ordered him to halt, which he did.

HE WAS MASKED.

The robber had a colored handkerchief over his face, with holes cut for the eyes, and wore a loose overshirt that came down below his thighs. He told the men in the bushes that he was a "man of business," quick about it, that "he meant business."

Davis and Cowrie each threw out upon the ground at the fellow's feet, and the former was so excited that he also drew out his pocketknife, pistol, key and tobacco.

They were soon told to throw down their watches, and Davis and Cowrie promptly complied. Cowrie, not showing a disposition to part with his "ticker," the latter leaped up, "monked" with the trigger, at the same time telling Cowrie that if the latter didn't drop his watch he would blow his brains out. Cowrie parted with the timepiece.

After the robber had got all the money and valuables the men had held him over to go ahead, which was all that was left for them to do, although there was probably a dozen men along the few rods of the road they drove towards the Haggan residence, a couple of miles beyond, where their desperado disappeared in the thicket.

RECOGNIZED HIS VOICE.

As they drove along, Davis remarked to his friend that he must have known the robber somewhere. "Yes, he knew that you're a cold-blooded killer," said the other person (George Nelson, a patient) who had worked at the Curtis ranch, on the lower Stockton road, near Sacramento. He (Davis) had occupied there the same room and kitchen, and the two men would talk with him on a story of Biblical times, it was George Nelson that had robbed him. He did not know in what part of the State Nelson was, but if anywhere in this locality it would be Folsom. Davis was so positive that he repeated it to a reporter at the Haggan ranch, on reaching which place he telephoned to Sheriff McMullen the facts of the robbery.

Second, the services of a Constable Fred Gould, Davis and Cowrie returned to the saloon at the bridge, and the former asked the proprietor if there was a man anywhere in this vicinity, or known to him, by the name of George Nelson.

"Yes, yes," was the reply. "I know him. He was here an hour or so ago, and wanted something to drink, but had no money. He must have gone over to the dairy, a few hundred yards away."

EVERYTHING WAS AGAINST HIM.

This news convinced Davis that Nelson was the ringleader, and he wired Sheriff McMillen and Deputy Beckley and Cogswell, and off the officers went to the dairy, and there found the man they wanted. He was in the act of pumping some water to wash his hands, and when he saw the men he had locked the dinner-throne for the man that day, but the latter denied it, and said that he was not there at dinner time, but was preparing, when arrested about 2:30 p.m., October 30, evening.

At that instant he learned that Nelson had reached there from his way from about 1 o'clock and left his coat and vest when he went to the dairy. Both Davis and Cowrie were sure that the man was the man who robbed them, and he was brought to the city and jailed. No plunger was found upon Nelson, but, of course, this did not help him any, and every was saved to the last, and he died.

The fact that Davis was satisfied he knew the voice of the man who held him up; that Nelson was found in the vicinity; and that his whereabouts at the hour of the robbery had not been accounted for, made it look suspicious, that there was little trouble in convicting Nelson of the crime.

BELIEVED HE WAS INNOCENT.

Policeman Captain Lee, then Chief of Police, was the man who said that Nelson was the ringleader. Said he yesterday: "I always felt it in my bones that that man was innocent." Major Anderson, who only defended Nelson at the trial was also confident that his client was the victim of circumstantial evidence.

Shinn, in his confession, says that it was present time, that another man was sent to the Pealeians for the crime.

With the help of his attorney, Superior Judge Armstrong, who sentenced Nelson, and District Attorney Bruner, yesterday forenoon, he laid the facts before them in a formal way, and asked that justice be done to Nelson. Both Judge Armstrong and Mr. Bruner expressed themselves as being desirous of righting the wrong done Nelson, and the former, when they met to discuss the Folsom Penitentiary this week, where will examine Shinn and Nelson. In the meantime the police will render what assistance they can in the master.

THE RENDEZVOUS.

As was shown in yesterday's article, Chief of Police Drew spent four weeks in searching in the brush east of the north levee, and, in fact, for six miles up and down the banks of the American river—for the renegades of the desperados. Early last month he had a hand-to-hand battle with the men he was hunting, and he had learned that the hiding place was somewhere between Brighton and the river, and the Chief went to work immediately. He was assisted in his search by his brother and son, and they met with success.

The Chief was satisfied that he could find the place his perseverance would be rewarded by the discovery of evidence which would tend to prove that Dorsey and Shinn had been acting in a wild manner. He was taken into custody by the police, and became quite silent until the police station, when he was put into a jail-cell, and the police were told to make a confession.

It was not until Friday night, when a plunger was found in his hiding-place, and such a plunger it was! An ideal "robbers' roost," such as are described in the alluring dime novel.

"During my search," said the Chief, "I'll swear I found a hole within ten or twenty feet of that place a dozen times, and still could not find it—which will give the reader an idea of what magnificent hiding place it was."

A BOON TO ALL.

On Saturday morning a party was made up at the police station for the purpose of going to the hideout, and making a thorough examination of the premises. The party consisted of Chief Drew, his brother, Captain Lee, officers Arlington and Sessions, and a Record-Union reporter.

These vehicles were pressed into service, and the party drove out J street and crossed the north levee. The car hit the edge of the brush, and the sextet proceeded on foot through the

thicket, Chief Drew leading the way. He piloted them along cow trails, across ravines and through brush, which led to a point where he had to crawl on their hands and knees. The Chief got off the trail himself several times, familiar as he was with the vicinity, and they had to retrace their steps.

Finally, however, after crawling through a very dense thicket, and up a little hill, they found themselves on a little plateau, which for an area of about thirty feet square was clear of trees and brush.

"Ah, here we are," said Chief Drew, pointing to a little cabin which rested snugly in the foliage at the east end of the retreat. "Now, just take a look around you, gentlemen," continued the Chief, "and see what a splendid hiding place this is. Nature seems to have done it for the very purpose for which it was used."

AN IDEAL RETREAT.

The others looked about them in amazement.

In the center of the space was the fireplace, and hanging about on the trees were pots, kettles and other cooking utensils. A large fruit basket, bottom side up, was near the fire. There were also a number of hams and forks, two cheese plates, two cups, and two rusty tin cans.

Some soiled and ragged articles of clothing lay about the place, and among them was a pair of pants, which the Chief said he could swear were worn by Shinn on various visits to the Brightwood Ranch. To put the finishing touch to this picture, two burlap bags were also found in the clearing.

They were immediately recognized as regulation State Prison shoes, and were no doubt the ones worn by the desperados when they escaped from the San Quentin penitentiary.

Some use was found hidden under the bushes, and also a bottle containing some

MAY THIS NEVER.

Chief Drew and his other things a possible key. This may be the identical one which was taken from Davis at the American river bridge robbery, and may assist the authorities considerably in corroborating Shinn's statement and proving poor Nelson's innocence.

The cabin was next inspected. It was early last winter. It is a very fair piece of work, considering that neither the outlaws nor the Indians ever had the time or opportunity to work with, and that they had to steal such odds pieces of lumber as they could lay their hands on. It is built on the ground floor, and as a result the nine gave Oakland one of the hardest battles that has ever been seen on a ball ground.

Carey was in the box for Colonel Robinson's team, but he gave way to Shaw after the thirdinning, realizing that Stockton was the better team. Hardie and Smalley then started for home.

Oakland started off in the first inning by scoring two runs on hits by Cannon and Dowdy followed with a home run drive. Stockton fought hard to tie the score, but did not succeed until the fourth inning. Stockwell and Armstrong each hit a single, and Dowdy followed with a three-base hit to right field.

Neither scored in the eighth inning, and when the ninth inning began the score was generally conceded that the game would end thus, but when Fudger, the first Stockton man to the bat, made a hit, the crowd prepared to do some tail coaching. Shaw, the Oakland pitcher, was then called in, another home run, Dowdy reaching first base on a hit, and on Wilson's three-base hit to right field.

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